than to participate so early in discussion of the House, but he was drawn from his retirement, by an extraordinary

He received a vote entirely incommensurate to his personal worth, but he was defeated on the conviction that if elected

worth, but he was defeated on the conviction that if elected he would relect an eminent. Free Soiler to give tone to his Cabinet. The people rallied under the sublime doctrine of the imagural, and to this message now before the committee he gave the sanction of his support, but he should be faise to those who sent him here, if when unjust power is claimed by one of the departments of the Government, he did not rise to vindicate the right. He protest ed against this interference in State affairs, and expressed his views further upon the subject in elequent terms. In conclusion he said: In the glovy and honor of directing the Republic, all can share, and in that which lead to its overthrow, must all participate.

erthrow, must all participate.
Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether be understood the

art. BARKSPALE asked whenter he abortshood integrated man as rejecting or indoming the doctrine in the letter which Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Mississippl.

Mr. WALBRIDGE replied the responded aftirmatively as to the opposition to Free Sollers, but objected to the laterforence in State elections.

as to the opposition to Free Soilers, but objected to the interference in State elections.

BISHOP FERKINS explained the rise of the difficulties in New York, which were with regard to financial stairs in 1836 and 1837. Although the measures have passed away, the animosities existed. The gentleman (Mr. Cutting) mistook as to the secret circular, the object of which was to induce persons to oppose the annexation of Texas, but to support Mr. Polk, who was favorable to the measure. Mr. Sins Wright consented to run for Governor that Mr. Polk might be elected.

that Mr. Polk might be elected.

Mr. CUTTING interrupted, saying the circular sp. zen
of was the movement of a few conceiled traitors, friends
of Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. PERKINS resumed-It was published in The Al-

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A terrible tracedy occurred in Southington, on the line of

the Canal Railroad, this morning. A Mr. Amon Fineh, 50

years of age, went to his daughter's chamber and cut her threat while she was asleep in bed; he then cut his own

threat, and both are dead. The daughter, who was 20

years of age, was an idlot, and Mr. Finch, it is also thought.

EXECUTION OF WARREN WOOD

EXECUTION OF WARREN WOOD

CATSKILL, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.

Warren Wood, the murderer of Williams the peddler, was hing in the jail yard here to day, at a quarter before to clock. He made a long address, in which he charged some of the witnesses with pegiury. He confessed that he shot Williams, but protested that he did not know what he was delag at the time. After the address he prayed forvently for several mirutes. Religious services were then performed by the Rev. Mr. Noble of the Eciscopal, and the Rev. Mr. Hall of the Methodist Church. The Sheriff then pulled the cord, and the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. He struggled slightly, but was pronounced dead in about ten minutes.

THE RHODE ISLAND LIQUOR LAW.

PROVIDENCE, Priday, Jun. 20, 1854.

The Bull to repeal the Liquor Law and substitute a license system with no liquor to be drank on the premises, was laid on the table in the Senate this morning by a test

BEAVY ROBBERY OF DRY GOODS.

vote of 17 to 7.

HALIFAN, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854-12 P.M.

New Haven, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Con Washington, Friday, Jan 20, 1854. Administration is alarmed on the Nebraska question,

he speeches of Messrs. Wallnamax and Curring in indication of the "Harda" were decidedly effective. Messra Westarook and Praking defended the Softs The warincreases, with no signs of a truce. The "resident's first levee was crowded

wo Treaties have been made with Mexico. CoxkLING's Tresty guarantees the Tehuantepee way to Sloo, and Gansscures to the United States thirty-nine millions land and the right for another road, and abolishes enth article of the Trenty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, squires the United States to protect Mexico against tans. The amount stipulated to be paid by the States is twenty millions of dollars, five millions of to be reserved for the payment of claims against to be decided by a Board of Commissioners. The

letter breaty does not conflict with Sloo's Grant. Both

freaties will soon be sent to the Senate. Toe following confirmations of Collectors are officially sameunced: Henry F. Hancock, at Washimston, N. C.; Gideon Bradford, at Providence, R. L.; Geo. H. Roynolds, at Bristol and Warren, R. L.; John Lynch, at Richmond, Va.; Geo. Turner, at — R. L.; Henry Hobart, at New London; James Lytle, Presque Isle, Ecie, Pa.; Eben Wallen, at Nantucket: William Bartoll, at Marblehead, Mass: Vin S. Pomeroy, at Fairfield, Conn., Samuel T. Mass: Vin S. Pomeroy, at Fairfield, Conn., Samuel T. Saw at Norfolk and Pertsmouth, Va.; Hugh Archer, at S. Parket, at Cherrystone Va.; John A. Sherraid, at Burlandon, N. J.; Julins A. Bardatte, at St. Mary's, Ga.; Lert N. Memillan Leche, Franklin, La.; Ephraim R. Belfast, No.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Frate of the Union on the President's Message.

No ITH (Van having obtained the floor, yielded it to M., Cutting, who commenced his reply to Mr. Hughes. Members clustered around Mr. Cutting, and extra sears were heatily brought into the half for their accommandation.

Mr. CUTTING said though he had listened for one hour

were heatily brought into the half listened for one hour to his colleague, he had heard no argument in favor of the coshlidon which he had denounced. Instead of en deavoring to sustain the combination of Parnburners with the Softs, in 1820 his colleague had endeavored to avert public atter? The control of the coshlidon which he had denounced. Instead of endeavoring to sustain the combination of Parnburners with the Softs, in 1820 his colleague had endeavored to avert public atter? The control of the purpose of patching up a charge lith having in 1849 token an active and leading at the two Conventions at Rome, and there is combination, and that he was one of its authors. Before he entered into the question of his personal connection with those Conventions he wished to assert that instead of being favorable to any union with those factions and materials, he used all his feeble efforts to break down and defeat the whole organization for which he was denounced calum. It was a more of the was denounced calum. It has been adeavored to defeat in the manner which he now should endeavor to point out. In 1849, some leading and powerful Democrate in New York who were consuited, set on foot a project of union and harmony, and bringing to gether persons of opposite and hostile sentiments he and as sociates insisted, as a preliminary and indispensable one, that The Albany Argus, the organ of the Free Sollers should had cown in black colors and take from its head the Wilmot Proviso. This was declined. For the action he had taken in the premises he was denounced in the public sheets and bar rooms. The gentleman's (ift. Highes) political associates then charged on him the reverse of what his colleague submitted to the House vesterday, namely that he was one of the promoters of the Union between the two parties; then he was calumniated, and in order to break down whatever influence he possessed, he was clarged with being instigated by notives of personal prejuce, and handed round to the people as a slave breaked. The was to stro

proneunce his bonediction on his closet born. By intripue another son was substituted in his place, and the miserable old man was uncertain as to who it was before him. The hand, he said, is the hand of Essa, but the voice is the voice of Jacob; and so the Democrates saw this extraordinary appointment. This singular and in language something like that of old, they were almost tempted to exclaim—"The voice is that of Gaeral." Pierce, but the hand is like that of Caleb Cushing." I Laughter! The party was stabled when it was sarrounded by such advisers who made the war in New York, and when the right hand of fellowship was extended to the notorious leader of the Buffalo, Convention. It was said the controversy in New York was merely local in its character, but he asserted it was in the highest degree national, because the freedom of dection, the part of a Sovereign State is the cordial principle on which its freedom rests. The very moment Federal Government buys votes and influences elections, from that moment its independence is gone, and the State dwindles to a colony—a dependency—and becomes a more satiracy. Mr. Guthrie was a blind instrument in the hunds of others, more cunning and artial than himself. He wished to investigate the great principle of State ights, and whether an invasion in any locality or State is a mere local and insulated matter, or whether it goes to the donadation of each, every and all States of this Union.

Mr. WESTBROOK said he could see no good to result from this discussion. The only effect could be to distract and defeat the Democracy of the Union, as the Democracy of New York have been distracted and divided. It must be remembered that he and those with whom he acts had not obtruded this question on the House; on the other side be the responsibility. They acted in self-disfence. He understood his colleague (Mr. Cutting) to say on a previous occasion, in answer to the question of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, that the Scha were the secret circular men of 1844. In relation to that circular ag

of Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. PERKINS resumed—It was published in The Alleany Argus and most all the papers of the State. Governor Wright was not the author of the Wilmot Proviso. He was defeated in the full of 1816, and the Proviso was not spoken of at the time by any human being. The Wilmot Proviso had nothing to do with the defeat of Mr. Wright in 1849. He then spoke of the origin of the Proviso and of various other matters connected with New-York politics.

His good humor and plain spoken manner delighted his listeners. If, said he, the State of New York ever becomes Democratic she will have to vote for the friends of Mr. Marcy or Mr. Dickinson, or place New York forever in the hands of the Whigs. These two wings must act together or Mr. Seward will rule the State. [Laughter.] The Hards of New York, with the Silver Grays, cannot begin to cope with Mr. Seward. We, whose heads have grown gray or bald in the controversies, must give place to men who have not mingled in them.

Mr. CUTTING in reply to Mr. Perkins, said the Wilmot Provise was introduced the 5th of August, 1846, and Mr. Wright's election did not come on till November after This the Journal showed.

Mr. WADIE obtained the floor. The Committee rosa when the House adjourned. the House adjourned. There are no signs of the Niagara up to the present moment. A thick snow storm prevails.

fonce. He understood his colleague [Mr. Catting] to say on a previous occasion, in answer to the question of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, that the Softs were the secret circular men of 1844. In relation to that circular against the aumoration of Texas, it was sixed by men in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and he asked the gentloman whether he was not in favor of that nomination! He was, if he Mr. Westbrook understood the political history of New York. If he was in favor of Mr. Van Buren, he must have been in favor of the object of the circular, because Mr. Van Buren was opposed to nonexation. The ed. Sher prominent organ [Mr. Burr] at the fune was live. A in favor of free soil and Van Buren. He may be the manner of the object of the circular, because Mr. Van Buren was opposed to nonexation. The ed. Sher prominent organ [Mr. Burr] at the fune was live. A in favor of free soil and Van Buren. He may be nother names. If the gentleman raised his very live he, Mr. Westbrook) and what right had the ground the manner of the ground the manner of the ground that the ground t

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the dry goods stere of George White & Co., on Brondway, was entered by burglars and robbed of silks and velvets to the value of between \$5.00 and \$6.000. This makes upward of \$8.000 worth of goods that have been stolen in this city within the past ten days, and coasiderable excitement prevails regarding it. so rigid that they could not frateraize with the Democratic party, but put in power the higher law, abolition, wouly bead Seward Whigs, and this east the scale of the Empire State in favor of Abelitionism and against compromises of the Constitution. The Softs are the Union Democracy of New York, who will stand on the old Democratic plutform where they have fought the old common fee. They will resist Slavery agitation with one hand and Whignery with the sist Slavery agitation with one hand and Whignery with the older of the Union Democrates of New York, by will be faithful to themselves and the Union Tasy all remain on board the old Democratic ship. With one is not not at the old Democrate ship. With one is not her will keep Whig voters of, and throw the traitors of the will keep Whig voters of, and throw the traitors of the will keep Whig voters of, and throw the traitors of the will be shall founder and sink.

M. LERIDGE said—Many years of observation of the will be when the last being for a new member to immiliarize him two dutes upon which he was about to cnier.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OGDK'NSBURGH. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OCHUR Jan. 20, 1854.

The large factory on the west side of Oswe, ratchie R ver, owned by G. C. Judson, and occasied by O. S. Cammings, builder of planing machines, Glisson & Tiler, farniture manufacturers, and Thompson & Perry, joiners, was destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is upward of \$10,000, and is covered by insurance.

HOT WEATHER AT NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, Thesday, Jan. 17, 1854.
The weather here is quite hot, the thermometer to-day indicating 50 degrees.

than to participate so early in discussion of the House, but he was drawn from his retirement by an extraordinary state of public affairs which they now witnessed, and that he might not be misunderstood by those whom he was truct to represent—although his remarks would be carriery and desultery—they would be made with all the freedom of the Representative character, and he trusted with the decrease which should ever attend that high precognitive. He placed his discussion on a basis different from that assumed by the gentleman who had preceded him. He was not willing that it should be brought hither. He differed with his colleagues for introducing State controversies into this Hall, and should speak of national politics. The Legislative objects which assembled the proule's representatives are lofty enough to animate the highest particular. Would that his were touched with live coals from Minerva's altar to declare the part assigned him in the history of his country. He left the questions relative to the Convention in New York where they are, and would advert to the Demacracy, where they are, and would advert to the Demacracy, where they should not he still of the provide the provide as administered by the Chief Justice in the presence of thourands of his fallow citizens who afterward listened to and caught the words as if of inspiration from his lips. He wished to be understood as speaking for himself and the contituency whose habitations are around the Bar of New York; whose Commerce is on ever excess, whose keels are on every deep, on whose shores foreign emigrants land and first breath the air of freedom and Republican manhood. A constituency in whose midst is an unfertered press, because it expresses the will of the people of all press, because it expresses the will of the people of all RAHLROAD ACCIDENT.
POUREEFAIR, Friday, Jan 20, 1854.
The freight train ran off the track at Stantsburgh this afterneon, and occasioned once delay to the passonger trains, but nothing serious resulted.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SUSQUEHANNA BY ICE.
PRILADELINE, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.
The ice got jammed in the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace yesterday afternoon, and the beat with the passengers for Baltimore was three bours in crossing. No train left Baltimore last night, but the mails were started this morning by way of Frenchtown, and will arrive here in time for the mail pilot line for New York. The ice started this morning, and will soon leave the river clear.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE WEST. The weather is very cold here, and the river is frozen over so that teams cross it safety. About 200 hoats are waiting at Cairo for the river to open, and a large number of emigrants are there in a destitute condition.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 20, 1834.
The Senate has passed ananimously the bill to repeal
the charter of the Franklin Canal Company. RAILROAD COLLISION.

Two freight trains on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, came in collision this morning near Shelby. Both the engines and several cars were smashed, but only one man was slightly injured.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From Oor Own Reporter.

ALBERT, Friday, Jan. 20, 1834. The Legislature having adjourned over to Monday, I close my resume of the proceedings for the third week of

The following resolution, offered by Mr Brooks, was

keels are en every deep, on whose shores fereign emigrants land and first breath the air of freedom and Republican manbood. A constituency in whose midst is an unfectioned press, because it expresses the will of the people of all parties and condition. The President was borne into the Presidency on the waves of the Compromise principles which swept over twenty seven States, because he was identified in heart and affection with the great measures which rescued the Government from the disasters and calardities of 1848 and 1849. This reminded him of the painful seeme which was here presented, and which is familiar to the country, a struggle of forty days in the election of a Speaker, and organization of the body, with all its consequent excitement. The parties which came into existence at the origin of the Government were sheare in their different opinions. He respected them when they placed themselves on principles which they deemed necessary to the maintenance of the rates secured by the Constitution, that whenever he saw a saw party spring up like that Free Sill organization, which it was the origin and the substantian of the human family when a distinguished where two great parties, he was constrained to illustrate his remarks by an incident which occurred some where in Virginis. An accomplished gentleman in clerical cloth was descenting on the unfortunate condition of the human family when a distinguished Judge entered and as if to make himself more perfect, he remarked, in that great day I will be there to testify ageinst yon—although yon have thus promised, said the indee, thirty years experience on the bench has convinced not that the greatest scoundral always turns State a ovidence. [Laughter,] If the third party was houset, why did they contend for more than their days to prevent our organization. What was the first act of the President 7 To The following resolution, offered by Mr Brooks, was adopted by the Senate on Monday:

Resided. That the State Engineer in connection with the Gazal Toard, he respected to inform the Senate, or early as not like, the polarie cost if the entergoneur of the Frie Ganal and the completion, and the probable accessor expense upon each of the estance-time distainent of each canal, estance, middle and western, epochting the character of the work mon which extenditions are to theory red in each case as far as matteries. Also tampet what in their judgment, will be the necessor, means for the onligoneur of the Convego. Compas and Sensea, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesen Valley Canals, and for the entergenment of the class on the Champian Canal. And whether in their or sign the expenditure of the sum of #2. 20,000 annually and #10.50,000 in sufficient to insure the completion of the slove works. did they constant for more than thirty days to prevent our organization. It was hostile to the libery of the people—but the people reliifed and put it down by the election of them. Pierce. What was the first act of the President? To draw to his Canimet an eminent secessionist from Mississippi and from Messachusetts a gentleman of high attainments, but of doubtful Democracy. These were the men who first active the mission of the National Democracy, who placed him in power. The Senate remained in session for more than four weeks to pass on the question of office and to administer on that fallacious policy, that antagonis the principles might be brought into harmony. He feared that undue influence was given to office, about which the great majority of the people care nothing. They are on their farms, in their workshops, or engaged in ordinary avocations. The next subject which attracted the attention of the National Democracy was that to which his accomplished friend (Mr. Cutting alluded in elequent terms wannely, the interference in the elections of a sovereign Sate. An outrage was thus committed by a Cabinet officer—the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the advice of the President, who is by the Constitution Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. It was an attenuate to blend the two great powers of the sword and purso, to the injury of the people who had borne him gallantly into of fice, and toward that result he constituted what little of midlity he possessed. The people resisted this Executive interference in their State affairs. Another fact in this connection is, that pending an election in Mississippi, a gallant man (Mr. Foote) who stood by Mr. Cass in 1945, was a candidate for office when Attorney General Cushing addressed a letter to Massachusetts, but before it reached the last named State, he telegraphed it to Mississippi to affect the local election. If such an order had been sent to South Carolina, (addressing himself to Mr. Or, who was in the Chair,) what would you have done? What would Virgi the gross will, as provided in the amendment to the Constitution, by sufficient to insure the completion of the shore works.

BILLS PASSED.

AN ACT to amend An Act entitled "As Act to remove doubts cancerning the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce and to consider the rights and privileges thereof." Passed the 18th day of Act 18th day of

[This was a Senate bill, and passed the House on the isth of January. It provides that the charter which required the Chamber of Commerce of New York to meet on the first Tuesday of each month, shall be so altered or amended as to permit of the regular monthly meeting being held on the first week in each month, and upon any day of such week as the President or other duly authorized members of said corporation may designate.]

An Act to perfect on americanent of the Constitution, providing ceans for the completion of the Canals of this State. [This was a Senate bill, passed that body on the 17th of January and the House on the 18th. It provides, Waere as, the following amendment meaning the amendment passed by the last Legislature) was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the aforesaid Legislature, and the other necessary preliminary proceed ings having been duly perfected, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State, it is enacted that a special election be held on the third Wednesday in February next for the purpose of deciding whether the amendment shall be incorporated in the Constitution. The Common Council of each city, and the town officers of each town in the State shall meet at 12 o'clock at noon, on the first Monday in February, for the purpose of giving the usual notice required by law for the holding of this election. The Inspectors at each poll shall provide a box to receive the ballets, and each voter may present a ballet on which shall be written: "For the provide a box to receive the ballets, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written: "For the proposed amendment in relation to the Canals;" or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to the "Canals." These ballots shall be indexed "Proposed amendment in relation to the "Canals." All clitzens entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote at this election. The election shall be conducted in all respective districts, shall be entitled to vote at this election. The election shall be conducted in all respective in the manner provided by law, in relation to the election of Governor. Inspectors shall be conversed by the Board of County Canvassers, who shall meet on the Monday succeeding the election. State upon notification within fifteen days after the election, and earlier if certified statements shall be received from each county in the State. The Secretary of State shall mitight the Legislature, as soon as practicable of the result. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch give notice of this election, to the propor officers.]

The following bills have passed the Seaste, and have been sent to the Assembly for concurrence:

An Act to confirm the reports of the ugly conduct of the Captain of the brig Napoleon, on falling in with the San Francisco. Some of the Napoleon's crew say that they entreated Capt. Strout to let them go to the relief of the stoamer, but he released and kept on his course.

Sanpy Hook, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854—noon.

The ship Chauckey Jerome leaked eight inches from 12 o'clock last night to a this morning. Her between docks is clear of water, except a little aft on the lewer hold and put between dock. Mr. Perry the engineer, is on his way to the City for a double stam promp.

An Act to confirm the reports of the ugly conduct of the Captain of the brig Napoleon, on falling in with the San Francisco. Some of the Napoleon's crew say that they entreated Capt. San y Hellow, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854—noon.

The ship Chauck

The following bills have passed the Science, and have been sent to the Assembly for concurrence:

An Act to combin the title of Wm. O. Buchanan to certain lands in the County of Nisara.

An Act to senend the Act entitled to provide for the incorporation of Cities and Villages, passed Dec. 7, 187, so far as the sene relates to the village of Tomwanda, in the Counties of Eric and Nisara.

An Act to repeal the Charter of the Cansan and Union Village Turpuke Road Company of Montifered and Act to authorize the Montifered on Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Montifered Road Company to purchase from the "Newbursh Cochecton Turpuke Road Company to purchase from the "Newbursh Cochecton Turpuke Company to be assessed May 25, 1933.

An Act is allowing the inabitants occupying lands on the line of the Callicoon and Cochecton Turpuke Company to be assessed for high-way labor upon said turnolle.

An Act in relation to Tol Gates on the Fredonia and Sincialrelle Plank Road.

Plank Road. An Act for the relief of the Luckport and Cambria Plank Road

Company
An Act to Promote Medical Science.
An Act to amend An Act extitled "An Act for the Appropriation of tive hundred dollars, to repair the Road across the Oncodage Indian Reservation," passed July 18, 1785
An Act to divide the Sixth Judicial District of the City of New-York
An Act in relation to the April An Act in relation to the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hills Plank Road Company

And the design of the Materillet Plank Road Company to abendon that portion of their road lying within the bounds of the Corporation of West Troy, and to amend their Charter.

The following have passed the House of Assembly, and have been sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An Act to wind up the business of and affairs the Madison Co. Mutool learning Co.

An Act concerning Appeals.

An Act to authorize the concrection and maintainance of a bridge
over the Eric Canal in the City of Rochester. Monton Co.

An Act to correct the assessment rell, and for the equalization of
and collection of cares in the town of Armadem, in the County of

An Act to provide for a settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners appeinted to erect a Court House and Jail in this City of Utica and to discharge them from their official bonds. An Act granting the consent of the State of New-York to the purchase by the United State of certain lands in the City of Osseso, for the erection of a Custon-Licuse. Warehouse, Post-Office and Court-rocus, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.

An act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend ritle six of "chapter seven of part one of the Revised Statutes," passed July 18, 1858.

An Act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions of lings Co. An Act authorising Beards of Supervisors to have a seal, and mak-g certified copies of their proceedings evidence in Courts of Justice.

An Act to authorize the abandonment by the McConnellaville and
Fish Creek Plankroad Company of the whole or any part of their
plankroad.

inshread.
An Act to smend an Act entitled can Act in relation to Jurors in
the Cav of New York." Passed June 26, 1833.
The foll wing brainess of general interest has been
rought before the two Houses the past week, but not fi-

nelly acted upon:
To smead the Exemption Law
Relative to Town Assessors in Sullivan Co—the citizens to decide
Relative to Town Assessors in Sullivan Co—the citizens to decide
whether there shall be one or three in each town. To incorporate Family Cometeries. To authorize Savings Banks to deposite surplus funds in Trest

ompanies.
To authorize the formation of Town insurance companies.
To amend the New-York Police law.
To smend the Revised Statutes relative to the perpetuation of tes-

To ence the Newtsed Statutes relative to the perpetuation of testimony.

To tax the stock of incorporated companies.

To enable the Newton, N. J., Lime and Cement Company to hold real estate in this Stille.

To authorize any railroad company in the State to subscribe to the capital stock of the Allegany Railroad Company.

To enced the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seeman in New York.

To reduce the dimensions of Central Park, New-York.

For new county, to be called Canadeo, to be exceeded from part Seemen County.

Conferring power on the Marine Court, New-York, to naturalize allers.

onferring on Justices of the Marine and Districts Courts, New-rit, suddictusi powers. To amend the Code of Procedure, entitled claiming and delivery personal property.
To facilists the development of lead mines in the town of Rossie,
Lawrence Co.
For the incorporation of Transportation Companies to navigate

ee Canals
To charter the Rose Hill Savings Bank, New-York.
In relation to caning real cetate.
To charter the Bloomingdale Savines Bank, New-York.
In relation to the duties of Police Justices and their Clerks, in

In relation to the causes of route Factors and the Canal Department.

To increase the salary of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

For the casestion of all official duties on the Ganals from 6 A. M.

10 B.P. M. on the Sabbath.

To incorporate the Eric Co. Savings Bank.

To prevent the pica of usury in certain cases.

To ancend the Charler of the City of New-York.

In relation to the construction of Railroads in cities.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to faxing Real Estate.

To coloring the powers of Boards of Supervisors.

Far the incorporation of Companies to davigate the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

of Canale.
To prohibit the pleas of Usury is certain cases.
To give the Mayor and Common Council of New York power to see West at to the Bottery.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF NEW YORK. THE Fon - There was a very dense fog all last even '93. which rendered river and harbor navigation very difficult THE FEBRUES -- Our reporters visited nearly all the ferries last evening and found them generally at work, but slowly and with difficulty. The Fulcan boats ran with tolerable regularity. Catherine at the same. Dridge at stopped at 54 P. M. Peck-slip to Williamsburgh healed off from 4 to 84 P. M. and then tried a voyage, but with what success we do not know. Grand at was at work as late as 10 P.M., and probably all night. Wall at hauled off at 9 o'clock. South Ferry worked regularly. Hamilton av. kept on, but slowly. The Staten Island boats were missing-probably leid up. Jersey City had no difficulty except lank of speed. Hoboken from Barcley-st, kept on. The others we did not

visit. There were no collisions.

FOR CALIFORNIA — The mail steamer George Law salled yesterday with a large number of passengers, among whom were Gen. Wool, Lieut. Hardle, Governor Fort, A. C. Gibba, Collector for Oregon Capt. Barclay, M. D. Bornek, of The Secremento Union : Lieu: Ayres, and Dr. Hammond, Mall

The Star of the West also sailed for San Juan, with a great number of passengers. Among the names we notice

P. S.-The George Law and the Star of the West were obliged to remain in the harbor last night, on account of the

fog. They will sall early this morning. THE ROLLORD -This favorite steamship is again on her

coute hence to Elchmond. She leaves this afternoon. Perils of the Fog -At intervals on Thursday morning, between a and 9 o'clock, the East River was covered by a dense fog, so as to cause a good deal of delay in the arrival and departure of the ferry boats to Brooklyn and this City. It was necessary at one time to ring the fog balls, in order to direct the beats to their landing places. One of the Williamsburgh ferry boats left the wharf for this City in clear weather, but had not reached the New York side before a fog arose and completely enveloped her. She ran against the pier at the foot of Corisars at, and then drifted across the river to Brooklyn, where she came in collision with a wharf at the Navy Yard. She broke her rudder, and being unable to proceed to the City, her p ssengers left her and walked to the Fulton Ferry, by which they arrived at

there was no person injured. THE STORM AT SEA.—The ship William Jarvis, 41 days from Antwerp, arrived yesterday. On the 13th in lat 40, lon 68, passed large quantities of barrels of flour, bulwarks, and other wrecked stuff. Has been 23 days to westward of

New-York. During the same fog. the ferry boats Wyandank and Transit, plying on the South Ferry, came in contact with each other, and disabled the Transit. Fortunately,

the Banks Has had five deaths—all children.

The schr. James Wilson, of and for Portland, 17 days from Havana, put into the Bay on Thursday night in the storm. She has experienced westerly gales and is short of

DETESTION -In consequence of the heavy snow storm esterday morning, the brig Keoka for Havana put back. The brig Sultan also came in, but sailed in the morning.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC - This vessel still lies at the foot of Dover st. Aft of the mainmast the two upper decks and bulwarks have been principally burnt away. But forward, the flames have only destroyed the inner surface of the timbers and planking. From the dock the bows of the ship appear unbarmed. The process of unloading has been carried on as rapidly as possible, and will soon be completed. Upwards of one-third of the cargo was entirely cestroyed by fire. Of the remainder, a large portion has been recovered entirely uninjured, and the rest damaged to a greater or less degree. Over 800 tes, of beef, 2,000 bbls. ro-in, and 300 tes. of lard, have been removed in sound condition. A large quantity of flour has been taken out damaged to the extent of 75 cents or one dollar per barred. The corn comes out clean, and although damaged by water is good for distilling purposes, and worth about 40 cents & bushel. The wheat in bulk is in about the same condition. It is supposed that the whole cargo will be re-moved by next W dnesday. From the third deck to the keel, a depth of 23 feet the hull is ontirely sound. The fourth or lower deck was partially burst up, by the swelling of the grain : but the third deck is uninjured, and the hull beneath apparently as good as it ever was.

THE SAN FRANCISCO -The Committee to raise funds for a testimonial will close their business to-day. At the meeting on Thursday, about \$4,500 was reported as additional subscriptions. The fund is now probably from \$10,000 to

THE SAN FRANCISCO RESCUERS. Bostos, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854. The subscriptions for the testimonials to be presented to the rescuers of the San Francisco passengers now amount

nearly \$5,000. At a meeting of the Boston Marine Society this afternoon. resolutions were passed complimentary to the rescuers of the passengers of the San Francisco, and admitting the Captains of the Three Bells, Kilby and Antarctic, as mem-

bers of the Society.

MARINE DISASTER. CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1954. An arrival at this port reports on 7th inst, near Cape Hatters passed the wreck of a hermaphrodite brig hailing from Boston, lumber laden. Her deck house was gone

Had a green waist
PROBABLE WRECK. Bostox, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1854.

A vesse! which arrived at fieldnes's Hole on the 14th.

reports that on the 10th inst., in lat 39 39, lon. 73, saw a large ship with loss of main and mizzen masts, under jury-masts, steering N. N. W. She had a white streak with painted ports. Supposed her to be a New-York packet. THE LOST SHIP SINGAPORE—SAFETY OF THE CREW.

Bostos, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.

The captain and crew of the ship Singapore, of and from New York for Autwerp, before reported lost, were taken into Liverpool, N.S., by the British bark Sylph.

Capt. Roberts. RUMORED LOSS OF THE BRIG MARY JANE, WITH 144 PASSENGERS, NEAR HALIFAX.

Halifax, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854. It is reported that the brig Mary Jane, bound from Dublin for New-Yerk, with passengers, has gone ashore near Jedore Ledges, and that out of 150 souls on board, only 6

The rumor wants confirmation.

PASSENGERS FROM THE STAFFORDSHIRE.

The ship British Belle, which sailed from Halifax on the 7th inst., for Boston, has on board the following passengers, saved from the Staffordshire: Thomas Barrett, John

Tierney, Daniel Delaney, Mary Jane Monaghan, Patrick O Brien and Michael Tully. The passages of the first four were pre-paid in Boston.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIVE POINTS JUVENILE MUSICAL GALA SPEECH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

This gala was given for the third time, by public demand, last evening at Nihlo's Theater for the benefit of the Five-Points House of Industry. There was a large audience in attendance in spite of the desperate weather. About 250 boys and girls, black and white, from the House of Industry were present, neatly attired, and sung several songs. A solo, "The Harpthat once through Tara's Halls, was sung by Miss Marguret Ryan, the original of Wild Maggie in The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, The responsibilities of the Rev. L. M. Pease are very great, in view of the frequent subscriptions to the Five Points House of Industry, and whereas, it is understood that it is in earnest wish that the contributors shall have the fullest evidence that their bounty is expended as they desire, therefore Reselved, That a committee of three be appointed to said the accounts of said institution from the beginning, and report monthly through the repers. accounts of said institution from the beginning. See the requested to through the repers.

Resolved, That any society contributing \$300 be requested to choose from their number some member to act on this committee, in addition to the above.

In the course of the evening the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was called up and spoke as follows :

Beechen was called up and spoke as follows:

My friend, Mr. Curtis, informs me this is a re-performance for my special benefit. Being so well introduced, I will say that a long and tedious address is not to be expected from me, as, in the language of the play, I am to act the

part of a subordinate character. If I speak with some timidity and irresolution. I beg you to understand it is my first appearance on the boards; and I might naturally feel some diffidence if I did not see so many sobor faces. This, after all, is not so bad a place as. I have been accustomed

after all, is not so bad a place as. I have been accustomed to think it. I am also reminded of other natural associations. Here and it such places have been enacted dramas in the construction of which men have racked their brains and massacked their invention; and after all how turns has been the plot, and how inconsequential the event. I venture to say there was never put on the stage ad and which could compare with the drama of the life of any one of these children before you. Could you go back to the hour of their birth, to its concomitant circumstances, could you enter into the lives and history of their fathers and mothers, the hapes distresses and discher have passed through before giving birth to those of their fathers and mothers, the happes, distresses and sins they have passed through before giving high to chase children; and then contrast the circumstances in which they are placed before you, with all the things applicable to childhood. you would have conceived a drains, than which none more affecting was ever written. If one could tell the hopes, as rows and wishes of these children how much more touching the performance of these the children to night, than those of all the thousands that have trod this stage! How often have men been here convulsed with laughter, and yet in an hour after, all they had laughted at had passed from their brain! How many within those walls have shed tears, and conceived here they reached the air of the outward street, have vanished, as when a man surveys in a

straightway, before they reached the air of the outward street, have variabed, as when a man surveys in a mirror bis natural face, and straightway forgets what manner of man he is. And there is this broad distinction—the deman diplayed here is not on displayed the wind will extend beyond there is not on displayed the wind will extend beyond there is not on displayed the wind will extend beyond there is not on displayed to wind will extend beyond the wind the will be a paradissoid scene in their little childhood. Of all this they oungest of these children may not be conscious new, but at day ears of age their memory may find that the will be a paradissoid scene in their little childhood. Of all this they oungest of these children may not be conscious new, but at day ears of age their memory may find that the will be a manner of some scene of displayed and the childhood that the will stand in bright and healing countrest to the remain brance of some scene of displayed will find among their recollections, which in after years will have a power, they cannot tell why, an inhaence that will be a some scene of displayed will be a displayed to the will be seen as the scene of the will be seen as the will be seen as

Rev. Mr. Pease gave some details with regard to the Mission, which were received with marks of interest, and explained a plan for providing a home in the country for the children to which contributions were necessary.

Horace Greeley, being calied on, explained the saving to the community which care for these and such children would effect, and urged the suppression of grog shops, houses of gambing and brothels, as the best corrections of the evils from which the children had been reacued.

Backets made by the children were carried about by them emong the audience and sold at high prices; and the Rev. Mr. Beecher having announced that he had received a note suggesting a collection, one was made.

The children then sung a "Good Night." A large num her of ladies and gentlemen gathered about them and took much interest in their replies, &c. The audience then dispersed.

SALARIES OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I notice in The Taincase of Saturday, a short editorial in which reference is made to the communication of a correspondent which professes in some measure to account for the fact "that the character and amount of

of a correspondent which professes in some measure to account for the fact "that the character and amount of "mental training given the youth of the present day are "not proportionate to the increased educational facilities." Your correspondent "cites an easy solution of the matter, to use your words, by an extract from the Manual of the Beard of Education, "by which it appears that the pay to "Tenchers in the Primary Department varies from \$0 to "Eloba year." The remarks which follow are, of course, relevant to the question, provided the facts had been correctly given. What could have been the design of any such statement by any public school teacher of this City, it is hard to tell, for it would argue a most unbecoming neglect of published facts to accuse any teacher in the employment of the Beard of ignorance in regard to salaries. The amount received by the teachers is given with their name, residence, and the school and department in which they are employed. I cannot find in the Manual any passage by which the pay of teachers in the Primary-Department is set down at a range of \$50 to \$150. But I find the following facts:

In the schools under the care of the Board the salaries of female teachers are as high as those paid in almost any city of the world, for the same kind of labor, (the English branches.) In the Primary Departments the salaries renge from \$50 to \$400. The Principals of almost all the Primaries receive \$400 : and most of the teachers receive from \$200 to \$350. Very few receive as low as \$20, and the young ladies who are thus paid are in their first year, just commencing their monitorial career.

In the schools from No. 1 to No. 12, the following table represents the salaries:

In the schools from No. 1 to No. 12, the following table represents the salaries:

40 receive between \$100 and \$200

40 receive between 200 and 306

13 receive between 300 and 600

5 receive between 400 and 500

and only face receive less than \$100.

These teachers are employed in the various departments of the schools numbered from 1 to 12, and the rest are in similar ratio.

About one half of the characteristics.

similar ratio.

About one half of the above specified teachers receive salaries which bring them within \$50 and \$25 of the higher figure of the range.

The female teachers of our city are not illiberally treated by the School officers. Some receive \$600, \$650, and in one case, a lady of high character and worth. Miss Sarah L. Miller, of No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward, the salary is \$600.

Scoo.

There are 38 female teachers who receive from \$400 to \$500—about one-half of whom receive \$450. Twenty-three female teachers receive \$500 and under \$600. Four receive \$600 and over. Of course, the difference in salary is regulated by the higher ability, experience and standing of the teacher, as estimated on good grounds by the Ward Boards of local officers.

How any one, with the Manual of the Board in her hand, could have been so regardless of statement as to convey

the impression, and give as fact, that the salaries of female teachers in Primary Departments range between \$50 and \$150, is remarkable.

Whether leachers are paid as they should be is a question. But that the school teachers of our City are regarded with some degree of appreciation by our Pressees and Commissioners. I think the above facts will suffice to show. Yours, in behalf of our noble School system.

Will OLAND BURNER.

THE PARMING INTEREST OF CALIFORNIA

Previous to the secularization of the Missions, about twenty years since, California produced about 100,000 bash els of small grain (wheat and barley) yearly. The cultivation was confined to valley lands, immediately adjacent to the nineteen Missions, and carried on in the radast manner The priests superintended the Indians, who performed all the labor. The plow was a fork of a tree, the barrow a brush, and to hervest the grain, sometimes the hand was used and semetimes the sickle. After the Missions were secularized, a number of Mexican colonists settled upon the Mission lands, and in the richest valleys, but gave very little of their aftention to the tillage of the soll. The Mis sions rapidly decayed; the Indians finding the rancharos bard masters, ran off, or remained as slaves, and in 1845 it is probable that Celifornia did not produce 10,000 bush

Between the years 1836 and 1846, a number of American and other foreigners settled on the land, north of the Bay, and on the Sacramento: but most of them did not protend to till the ground. The years '46 and '47 brought a comparatively large number of immigrants, the most of whom made their homes in the valleys of Sonoma, Napa. Saisan and Santa Clara; and these were the farmers who first far nished the Mines with vegetable products. They, how ever, were unwilling and unable to make much progress in tilling the soil before the conclusion of peace, and be fore the news of that event reached California, the Gold Mines had been discovered.

The farming interest lost no ground, but became of little

The farming interest tost no ground, but became of auto-importance in comparison with mining and trade. The extravagant prices of vegetable food, however, soon made agriculture almost as profitable as the gold mines. The climate, the mode of life, the unbeathiness, and the uncer-tain yield of the mines, were other causes which induced many of these immigrants to seek for homes in the sunsy valleys, which were, and are, surpassed by no portion of the world in healthiness, and by row for mildress of climate; where presperity was certain, though perhaps slow, and where families could exist free from the evil induences

mane; where presperity was certain, though perhaps slow, and where families could exist free from the evil influences so powerful in the mines.

The serifers turned their attention to the fertile velleys of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, American and Russian Rivers, Petaluma, Putah and Cache Creeks, and the plains of Bodlega, Contra Costa and San Bernardiao which have been extensively cultivated; and now every county in the State furnishes a portion of the vegetables sold in its own markets. This year thirteen counties have furnished sufficient of most vegetables to supply the home market and to have some for expertation; and the whole amount of wheat and barley raised may be estimated at 800,000 hushels. Our vineyards and orthards have fully supplied the markets of all the larger towns with grapes, pears, transfer fruit of the caches, prenounced tooryabs, and peaches, and our gardens have furnished an abundance of the more perishable of the table vegetables. The agricultural peedacts which we now import are apples, bananas, oranges, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, wheat, barley, outs, beams and poss.

Although the present prices afford very little encour Although the present prices afford very little encouragement to the farmer, yet it is certain that more land will be brought into enlivation maxi year, particularly in Mendecino and San Bernardine counties. Safficient wheat and potatoes will be raised to supply the whole domain of the heme market, and in a very few years we will be entirely independent of all foreign lands for our barley, oats, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, oranges and apples. The State is about 630 miles long by 200 wide. The greater portion of this vest territory cannot be brought under caltivation for many years, and much of it never. At least one half of the land is unfitted for the plow; but the till lable land has the most marvelous fertility. There is no record of such memstrous vegetables and fruits on a natural soil, as have been produced in California within two or three years.

three years.

A great drawback upon the farming interest has been the uncertainty of the land titles, and had the whole State been government land. California would have more than supplied the whole demand of her own market with fraits of the earth before to day. The principal farming valleys are most delightful places; and there are other large districts of fertile soil as yet entirely unoccupied.

Such are portions of the costs in Manicalao, Humboldt, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego counties, and the great Tulare valley in Tulare and Mariposa counties.

Mariposa counties, and the great trustee valoy in Trustee said Mariposa counties.

California does not sapire to be an agricultural State, but she will amply supply her own market with nearly all the fruits of the earth for which there may be a decisted, and those fruits will be of an unsurpressed quality. And in eating the fruit, the citizens of California will know that the insmer who raised it will lose nothing by compariso with any of his class in any other portion of the world.

LAKE ERIE GRAPES.

Charles Carpenter, of Kelley's Island in Lake Eric, off

Charles Carpenter, of Kelley's Island in Lake Erie, of Sanducky Bay, gives an account of some very successful experiments in grape culture on that island. He says: The soil of Kelley's Island consists of a few inches o vegetable mould, resting on a subsoil of hard clay, in which is mixed as me pebbles and saud, mostly of lime atone, an occasionally crystals of sulpharet of iron are found. When the whole are mixed by plowing, they make pretty stiff soil, well supplied with line, sulphur and iron, and yield heavy crops of wheat or corn. Ideas of the Island is nearly level, or having a gentle slope, jost sufficient to carry off the surface water.

Where grape vines are planted, the ground is subsoiled eighteen inches deep, and underdrained. The first planting of grapes was in 1842 or '43, when a few Isabellas were planted in gardens. The Catawba was introduced two or three years later. The unusual growth of the vine, and superior quality of first, attracted the attention of persons acquainted with their culture, and generally elicited expressions of surprise; and induced several persons to engage in the culture for the sale of fruit and winamaking.

In the sering of 1851, the writer set part of a field where

In the spring of 1851, the writer set part of a field where orn or wheat had been ruised for five successive years.
The ground subsolied and underdrained Layers and attings each one year old were used. In February, 1852, he growth was cut down to two and four inches from the

ground.

From one to four shoots were allowed to grow, according to the strength of the plant. The side shoots were picked off twice in the early part of the season, in all from three to five feet from the root, after which all were allowed to grow. In November some of the Isabellas had two shoots each eighten feet long, others four shoots each feuriten feet long.

Some of the Catawba have two, others four shoots ten

Some of the Catawan have two charter as assessed feet long each, of wood well ripened nearly to the ends. No manore of any kind has ever been put on this field, except some leached ashes on one corner, and that does not appear to have increased the growth at all.

The yield of fruit has been uniformly heavy until the vines were injured by the severe winter of 1851—52, and sagain by long continued and heavy rains while in blossom.

seein by long continued and heavy rains while in blossom.

Mildew is sometimes seen on the Isabella, but never yet
on the Catawba. The rot I have never seen but once.

The treining here is entirely on trellis, some made of
wood and some of wire. That of wire is made thus: Set
posts twenty five feet apart, here half inch holes at suitable distances; if for three wires, any twenty, forty, and
sixty inches from the ground; or if for four wires, at
eighteen, thirty two, forty six and sixty do. Then draw in
amended wire, number nine, the whole length of the row
of posts, letting the end come through the last post about
four inches, drive in a half inch pin of hard wood from the
outside, and give the end of the wire one turn round the
pin close to the post. Then from the other end draw the
wire tight and fasten as before. The end posts should be
set firm, with a brace from the inside.

Number nine annealed wire is four and a half cents per
pound, and weighs just one pound per lineal rod. Wire
relis is put up very rapidly, and costs less than half that
of weed.

wood.
It is better, also, for the clusters can hang singly, and

have full benefit of the air.

A little wine has been made for the last three years—has been pronounced by good judges to be of the first

has been prenounced by good judges to be of the first quality.

Grapes will keep until May or June without decaying. I once put a bushel in a basket, covered with a sheet of paper, and set the basket in the cellar, on a barrel of apples. In March, they were sound and fresh, and in better condition than the russet apples.

The influence of the Labe has a marked effect on our vegetation, retarding it in the spring, and preventing late frests. In sixty years that peaches have been grown here, they have never been injured by a spring frest.

In the fall the water retains the warmth acquired during the summer, sufficient to extend our season considerably beyond that of the main land at a distance from the lake. We never have a frest before the 20th of October, and often not until much later. The first this season to do injury, was November 12th, when the thermometer fell to twenty-eight degrees, until which time peppers, tomatoes, and the like, were untouched. A trifle of white frest had been observed before in some localities, but not sufficient to do injury.

injury.

The severe drouths of summer are considerably mitigated by the moisture arising from the lake, while at the same time, fogs, so destructive to the grape leaves, are of rare occurrence in summer or autumn.

The population of Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1833, was 8, 497, being a gain of 3,085 over the previous year. The Blade states that the census shows a growth during the past year of between 32 and 33 per cent. It shows a gain since June 1, 1830, of shout 120 per cent. equal to a duplication of the population every two years and six months. This growth is more rapid than that of any of the other Lake towns, (if we except the little borough of Eric, which, in the short space of two months, has grown from obscurity into the most notorious city in the land,) and it is the more satisfactory from the fact that it is taken while the floating population is away, and from the further fact that no portion of this growth is a forced or unlarely one, and that instead of being alower, it bids fair to be appropriated in the next year.